

Proclamation 5424 of December 23, 1985

Made in America Month, 1985

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's current trade problems have caused some to wonder whether this country may not be in danger of losing its reputation as a supplier of high quality products at competitive prices. As America's strong economic growth has led to increased demand for goods and services, imports have become more attractive because of the relative strength of the dollar. U.S. exports have become less attractive to foreign buyers for the same reason. Recently, however, increased growth in the economies of our trading partners and movement of the dollar toward a more sustainable equilibrium give us reason to expect that our trade deficit should ease in the near future. Tough foreign competition, in the last few years, has presented our manufacturers and our work force with a stiff challenge.

But America's producers are responding to that challenge, and it is time for consumers both here and abroad to take a fresh look at what America has to offer. Those who do will find the traditional variety, high quality, and dependability that "Made in the U.S.A." has come to symbolize. They also will find this quality at more competitive prices.

Made in America Month also provides an opportunity for American firms and workers to resolve to take greater advantage of new competitive opportunities both here at home and in overseas markets. We Americans do not shrink from competition; we believe in competition—*fair* competition. Historically, competition constantly creates pressure for innovation, product improvement, and customer satisfaction. The open marketplace makes the consumer the king, and we are all consumers.

In an increasingly competitive world, we Americans must redouble our efforts to make products of the highest quality in the most efficient way and market them aggressively. As we do I have no doubt that more and more Americans and foreigners will be drawn to the products with the proud label: "Made in America."

The Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 206, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim December 1985 as "Made in America Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 1985 as Made in America Month. I invite the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities to recognize and celebrate the excellence of American products.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5425 of January 6, 1986

To Amend the Quantitative Limitations on Imports of Certain Cheeses

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Import limitations have been imposed on certain cheeses pursuant to the provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as

amended, 7 U.S.C. 624. Section 701 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, P.L. 96-39 (the "Act") requires that the President proclaim limitations on the quantity of cheese of the types specified therein which may enter the United States in any calendar year after 1979. The Act provides that the annual aggregate quantity of such types of cheese entered shall not exceed 111,000 metric tons.

2. Presidential Proclamation No. 4708 of December 11, 1979, and Presidential Proclamation No. 4811 of December 30, 1980, established quantitative limitations on imports of such cheeses as required by the Act. Such quantitative limitations appear in Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

3. In order to permit imports of certain cheeses from Uruguay, the quantitative limitations set forth in the Appendix to the TSUS must be modified. This modification does not affect any existing quota allocations nor increase the annual aggregate quantity of quota cheese to an amount in excess of 111,000 metric tons.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States of America, including Section 701 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 and Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, do hereby proclaim that Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is modified effective January 1, 1986, as follows:

Item 950.10 is modified by adding the following new line immediately after the line beginning with "Argentina":

"Uruguay.....551,150 250,000".

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5426 of January 8, 1986

National Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Awareness Week, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Recent advances in medicine continue to bring out ever more clearly and dramatically the unity and continuity of pre- and postnatal life. Just as we know that the pre-born infant in the womb can now undergo therapies that can contribute to health after birth, we also know that certain types of behavior by the expectant mother can do grave harm to her unborn child, harm that often shows up in the form of serious birth defects.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) is one of the three major known causes of birth defects that may result in mental retardation. Of the three, FAS is the only one that, at present, is totally preventable.

FAS is characterized by such serious health problems as prenatal and postnatal growth retardation, developmental and learning disabilities, mental retardation, and other physiological abnormalities such as heart, kidney, and skeletal defects.